

CHAPTER 3

GENERAL OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HURRICANE CENTERS

3.1. General. This chapter describes the products, procedures, and communications headers used by the National Hurricane Center (NHC) and the Central Pacific Hurricane Center (CPHC).

3.2. Products.

3.2.1. Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO). Tropical weather outlooks are prepared and issued by the NHC and CPHC during their respective hurricane seasons. The NHC writes TWOs for both the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Basins. They are transmitted at 0530, 1130, 1730, and 2230 Eastern Local Time in the Atlantic and at 0400, 1000, 1600, and 2200 Pacific local time. In the Central Pacific, TWOs are transmitted by the CPHC at 0200, 0800, 1400, and 2000 UTC. The outlook briefly describes significant areas of disturbed weather and their potential for tropical cyclone development out to 48 hours. A tropical weather summary of Atlantic, Eastern Pacific, and Central Pacific tropical cyclone activity will be prepared and issued at the end of each month during the hurricane season.

3.2.2. Tropical Cyclone Discussion. The NHC and the CPHC will, as appropriate, issue tropical cyclone discussions on Atlantic, Eastern Pacific, and Central Pacific tropical cyclones at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC. Discussions will be disseminated for intergovernmental use only and will contain preliminary prognostic positions and maximum wind-speed forecasts up to 72 hours; will describe objective techniques, synoptic features, and climatology used; and will provide reasons for track changes.

3.2.3. Tropical Cyclone Public Advisories. Tropical cyclone public advisories are issued by the NHC for all tropical cyclones in the Atlantic. In the Eastern Pacific, tropical cyclone public advisories are issued by NHC for tropical cyclones that are expected to affect land within 48 hours. In the Central Pacific, tropical cyclone public advisories are issued by CPHC for all tropical cyclones within the area of responsibility. Scheduled tropical cyclone public advisories are issued at the same time scheduled tropical cyclone forecast/advisories are issued. Watch and warning break points are listed in Table 3-1. In the Western Pacific, public advisories are issued by the NWS Forecast Office, Tiyan, Guam, for all tropical cyclones within the Territory of Guam and Micronesia, using tropical cyclone forecasts/advisories prepared by the JTWC as guidance.

[NOTE: Tropical cyclone public advisories use statute miles for distance and miles per hour for speed. Nautical miles and knots may be added at the discretion of the centers.]

Table 3-1. Defining points for hurricane/tropical storm watches/warnings

La Pesca, MX	Vero Beach, FL
Rio San Fernando, MX	Sebastian Inlet, FL
Brownsville, TX	Cocoa Beach, FL
Port Mansfield, TX	Titusville, FL
Baffin Bay, TX	New Smyrna Beach, FL
Corpus Christi, TX	Flagler Beach, FL
Port Aransas, TX	St. Augustine, FL
Port O'Connor, TX	Fernandina Beach, FL
Matagorda, TX	Brunswick (Altamaha Sound), GA
Sargent, TX	Savannah, GA
Freeport, TX	Edisto Beach, SC
San Louis Pass, TX	Cape Romain, SC
High Island, TX	Murrells Inlet, SC
Sabine Pass, TX	Little River Inlet, SC
Cameron, LA	Cape Fear, NC
Morgan City, LA	Surf City, NC
Intracoastal City, LA	New River Inlet, NC
Grand Isle, LA	Bogue Inlet, NC
Mouth of the Mississippi River, LA	Cape Lookout, NC
Mouth of the Pearl River, LA	Ocracoke Inlet, NC
Pascagoula, MS	Cape Hatteras, NC
Pensacola, FL	Oregon Inlet, NC
Fort Walton Beach, FL	(The inclusion of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds should be on a case-by-case basis.)
Destin, FL	Currituck Beach Light, NC
Panama City, FL	NC/VA State line
Apalachicola, FL	Cape Charles Light, VA
Ochlockonee River, FL	Chincoteague, VA
St. Marks, FL	(Suggested terminology for Chesapeake Bay:
Aucilla River, FL	Below Windmill Point.
Steinhatchee River, FL	Tidal Potomac below Patuxent River.
Suwannee River, FL	Including Potomac River.)
Cedar Key, FL	Cape Henlopen, DE
Yankeetown, FL	Cape May, NJ
Bayport, FL	Little Egg Inlet, NJ
Anclote Key, FL	Great Egg Inlet, NJ
Tarpon Springs, FL	Manasquan Inlet, NJ
Longboat Key, FL	(The inclusion of Delaware Bay should be on a case-by- case basis.)
Venice, FL	Sandy Hook, NJ
Boca Grande, FL	Fire Island Inlet, Long Island (LI), NY
Fort Myers Beach, FL	Moriches Inlet, LI, NY
Bonita Beach, FL	Montauk Point, LI, NY
Everglades City, FL	Port Jefferson Harbor, LI, NY
East Cape Sable	New Haven, CT
Flamingo, FL	Watch Hill, RI
Dry Tortugas	Point Judith, RI
Key West, FL	Woods Hole, MA
Seven Mile Bridge, FL	Chatham, MA
Pigeon Key, FL	Plymouth, MA
Craig Key, FL	Gloucester, MA
Angelfish Key, FL	Merrimack River, MA
Key Largo, FL	Portsmouth, NH
Florida City, FL	Portland, ME
Golden Beach, FL	Rockland, ME
Hallandale, FL	Bar Harbor, ME
Deerfield Beach, FL	Eastport, ME
Boynton Beach, FL	
Lake Worth, FL	
Jupiter Inlet, FL	
Stuart, FL	
Fort Pierce, FL	

3.2.4. Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisories. Tropical cyclone forecast/advisories are issued by the NHC and the CPHC. See Section 4.3 for content and format of the advisories. In both the Atlantic and Pacific, the advisories are scheduled for 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC. Pacific advisories should be transmitted 15 minutes before the effective time. In the Western Pacific, tropical cyclone forecasts/advisories are issued by the JTWC. Information on the broadcast of tropical cyclone information to coastal and high-seas shipping can be found in Chapter 8, Marine Weather Broadcasts.

3.2.5. Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions.

3.2.5.1. When Issued. The probability of hurricane/tropical storm conditions shall be issued in tabular form at regularly scheduled tropical cyclone public advisory and tropical cyclone forecast/advisory times, and when public advisories are issued. These probabilities will generally be carried for all named storms in the Atlantic Basin¹ within 72 hours of forecasted landfall. In addition, NHC may issue probabilities for tropical depressions forecast to become named storms and be a threat to land within 72 hours. When a tropical cyclone is forecast to track parallel to a coastline, maximum values over water points should be included, and the tropical cyclone public advisory should state that the highest probabilities are over water. The 72-hour cumulative probabilities of less than 5 percent are not included in the transmitted probability tables.

3.2.5.2. When Computed. The probabilities, which are based on the official forecast track, should be issued when the 72-hour forecast position approaches the coast and should be carried in advisories until the storm makes landfall. Two conditions in which probability information should not be issued are: (1) the hurricane/tropical storm has made landfall and is not expected to reemerge over water and/or (2) the computed probability values are not significant. NHC may discontinue issuance of probabilities earlier if other factors arise, such as difficulties with evacuation orders, etc. At the discretion of the hurricane forecaster, probabilities need not be listed for sites where the tropical storm or hurricane would likely be over land or less than tropical storm strength at the time it would affect the site. NHC may include a brief explanation of probabilities in the advisory.

These probabilities should be computed shortly after synoptic times for the 0-24, 24-36, 36-48, and 48-72 hours. A total probability for the next 72 hours should be shown in the last column and should represent a total of all forecast periods. The probability of the storm striking a coastal location within 48 hours may be determined by adding the 0-24, 24-36, and 36-48 hour probabilities. If the probability for a location is less than 1 percent, an "X" will be indicated in the table. If probabilities are not to be issued, a statement will be included in both the tropical cyclone public advisory and the tropical cyclone forecast/advisory. Refer to *Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions: A User's Manual* for further information.

¹ Atlantic Basin includes the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico

3.2.5.3. Locations. When appropriate, specific probabilities will be computed for the following locations:

Brownsville, TX	Fort Pierce, FL
Corpus Christi, TX	Cocoa Beach, FL
Port O'Connor, TX	Daytona Beach, FL
Galveston, TX	Jacksonville, FL
Port Arthur, TX	Savannah, GA
New Iberia, LA	Charleston, SC
New Orleans, LA	Myrtle Beach, SC
Buras, LA	Wilmington, NC
Gulfport, MS	Morehead City, NC
Mobile, AL	Cape Hatteras, NC
Pensacola, FL	Norfolk, VA
Panama City, FL	Ocean City, MD
Apalachicola, FL	Atlantic City, NJ
St. Marks, FL	New York City, NY
Cedar Key, FL	Montauk Point, NY
Tampa, FL	Providence, RI
Venice, FL	Nantucket, MA
Fort Myers, FL	Hyannis, MA
Marco Island, FL	Boston, MA
Key West, FL	Portland, ME
Marathon, FL	Bar Harbor, ME
Miami, FL	Eastport, ME
West Palm Beach, FL	28N 93W
29N 85W	28N 95W
29N 87W	27N 96W
28N 89W	25N 96W
28N 91W	

Probabilities are not issued for the west coast of the continental United States, Hawaii, and the Territory of Guam and Micronesia.

3.2.6. Tropical Cyclone Updates. Tropical cyclone updates are brief statements in lieu of or preceding special forecasts to inform of significant changes in a tropical cyclone, or to post or cancel watches and warnings.

3.2.7. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Tropical Cyclone Position Estimates. The hurricane centers may issue a position estimate between scheduled advisories/forecasts whenever the storm center is within 200 nm of a U.S. land-based radar and sufficient and regular radar reports are

available to the center. Position estimates disseminated to the public, DOD, and other Federal agencies will provide geographical positions in two ways: by latitude and longitude and by distance and direction from a well-known point.

3.2.8. Special Tropical Disturbance Statement. Special tropical disturbance statements may be issued to furnish information on strong formative, non-depression systems.

3.2.9. Storm Summaries. Storm summaries are written by the Hydrometeorological Prediction Center (HPC) after subtropical and tropical cyclones have moved inland and tropical cyclone public advisories and tropical cyclone forecast/advisories have been discontinued. Storm summaries shall continue to be numbered in sequence with tropical cyclone public advisories on named storms. Also, these storm summaries will reference the former storm's name and be issued as long as the remnants of the storm pose a serious hydrometeorological threat.

3.2.10. Tropical Weather Discussion. NHC issues these discussions four times a day. They describe significant features from the latest surface analysis and significant weather areas for the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and between the equator and 32°N in both the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific east of 140°W. Plain language is used.

3.2.11. Tropical Disturbance Rainfall Estimates. As required, the NHC/CPHC will issue satellite-based rainfall estimates for tropical disturbances and tropical cyclones within 36 hours of forecasted landfall.

3.2.12. Satellite Interpretation Message. CPHC issues these messages four times a day to describe synoptic features and significant weather areas. FAA contractions are used.

3.3. Designation of Tropical and Subtropical Cyclones.

3.3.1. Numbering of Tropical and Subtropical Depressions. The hurricane centers are responsible for numbering tropical and subtropical depressions in their areas of responsibility. Tropical depressions shall be numbered consecutively beginning each season with the spelled out number "ONE." For ease in differentiation, tropical depression numbers shall include the suffix "E" for Eastern Pacific, "C" for Central Pacific, or "W" for Western Pacific, after the number. In both the Atlantic and Pacific, once the depression has reached tropical storm strength, it shall be named and the depression number dropped, not to be used again until the following year.

3.3.1.1. Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico. Depression numbers, ONE, TWO, THREE, will be assigned by the NHC after advising the Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography Center (NAVLANTMETOCCEN) Norfolk.

3.3.1.2. Pacific East of 140°W. Depression numbers, with the suffix E, e.g., ONE-E, TWO-E, THREE-E, will be assigned by the NHC after advising the Naval Pacific Meteorology and Oceanography Center (NAVPACMETOCCEN), Pearl Harbor. The assigned identifier shall be retained even if the depression passes into another warning area.

3.3.1.3. Pacific West of 140°W and East of 180°. Depression numbers, with suffix C; e.g., ONE-C, TWO-C, THREE-C, will be assigned by the CPHC after advising the NAVPACMETOCCEN, Pearl Harbor.

3.3.1.4. Pacific West of 180° and North of 0°. Depression numbers, with suffix W; e.g., ONE-W, TWO-W, THREE-W, are assigned by JTWC.

3.3.1.5. Subtropical Depressions. The numbering of subtropical cyclones shall follow the same procedure as above except a separate consecutive numbering sequence beginning with "ONE" shall be used for subtropical depressions and continues in effect if the system strengthens into a subtropical storm.

3.3.2. Naming of Tropical and Subtropical Storms and Hurricanes.

3.3.2.1. Atlantic and Eastern Pacific. Once the depression has reached tropical storm strength, it shall be named and the depression number will be dropped. If a subtropical cyclone becomes a tropical storm or hurricane, it receives the next available name in the tropical storm naming sequence. A different set of names will be used each year. After a set is used, it will drop to the end of the list to be used again in 6 years. Names of significant hurricanes will be retired and replaced. Lists of Atlantic and Eastern Pacific names are provided in Tables 3-2 and 3-3, respectively.

3.3.2.2. Central Pacific. When a tropical depression intensifies into a tropical storm or hurricane between 140°W and 180°, the depression number will be discontinued and replaced by an appropriate name. The CPHC will select the name from the list of Central Pacific names in Table 3-4. All of the names listed in each column, beginning with column 1, will be used before going on to the next column.

3.3.2.3. Western Pacific. For the Pacific west of 180°, tropical storms and typhoons are named by JTWC, Guam. The names listed in Table 3-5 are for information only.

3.4. Transfer of Warning Responsibility.

3.4.1. NHC to CPHC. When a tropical or subtropical cyclone approaches 140°W, the coordinated transfer of warning responsibility from NHC to CPHC will be made and the appropriate advisory issued.

3.4.2. CPHC to JTWC. When a tropical or subtropical cyclone crosses 180° from east to west, the coordinated transfer of warning responsibility from CPHC to JTWC through NAVPACMETOCCEN, Pearl Harbor, will be made and the appropriate advisory issued.

3.4.3. JTWC to CPHC. When a tropical or subtropical cyclone crosses 180° from west to east, the coordinated transfer of warning responsibility from JTWC to CPHC will be made through NAVPACMETOCCEN, Pearl Harbor. The JTWC will append the statement, "Next advisory by CPHC-HNL" to their last advisory.

Table 3-2. Atlantic tropical cyclone names

<u>1997</u>		<u>1998</u>		<u>1999</u>	
ANA		ALEX		ARLENE	
BILL		BONNIE		BRET	
CLAUDETTE	claw-DET	CHARLEY		CINDY	
DANNY		DANIELLE	dan-YELL	DENNIS	
ERIKA	ERR-ree-ka	EARL		EMILY	
FABIAN	FAY-bee-in	FRANCES		FLOYD	
GRACE		GEORGES	ZHORZH	GERT	
HENRI	ahn-REE	HERMINE	her-MEEN	HARVEY	
ISABEL	IS-a-bell	IVAN	eye-van	IRENE	
JUAN	WAN	JEANNE	JEEN	JOSE	ho-ZAY
KATE		KARL		KATRINA	ka-TREE-na
LARRY		LISA	LEE-sa	LENNY	
MINDY		MITCH		MARIA	ma-REEH-ah
NICHOLAS	NIK-o-las	NICOLE	ni-COLE	NATE	
ODETTE	o-DET	OTTO		OPHELIA	o-FEEL-ya
PETER		PAULA		PHILIPPE	fe-LEEP
ROSE		RICHARD	RICH-erd	RITA	
SAM		SHARY	SHA-ree	STAN	
TERESA	te-REE-sa	TOMAS	to-MAS	TAMMY	
VICTOR	VIC-ter	VIRGINIE	vir-JIN-ee	VINCE	
WANDA		WALTER		WILMA	
<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>	
ALBERTO	al-BAIR-to	ALLISON		ARTHUR	
BERYL	BER-ril	BARRY		BERTHA	BUR-tha
CHRIS		CHANTAL	shan-TAHL	CESAR	say-ZAR
DEBBY		DEAN		DOLLY	
ERNESTO	er-NES-toe	ERIN	AIR-in	EDOUARD	eh-DWARD
FLORENCE		FELIX	FEEL-ix	FRAN	
GORDON		GABRIELLE	gay-bree-EL	GUSTAV	GOO-stahv
HELENE	he-LEEN	HUMBERTO	oom-BAIR-to	HORTENSE	HOR-tense
ISAAC	EYE-sak	IRIS	EYE-ris	ISIDORE	IS-i-door
JOYCE		JERRY		JOSEPHINE	JO-ze-feen
KEITH		KAREN		KYLE	
LESLIE		LORENZO		LILI	LIL-ee
MICHAEL	MIKE-el	MICHELLE		MARCO	
NADINE	nay-DEEN	NOEL		NANA	NAN-uh
OSCAR		OLGA		OMAR	
PATTY		PABLO	PA-blow	PALOMA	pa-LOW-ma
RAFAEL	ra-fa-EL	REBEKAH		RENE	re-NAY
SANDY		SEBASTIEN	say-BAS-tyan	SALLY	
TONY		TANYA	TAHN-ya	TEDDY	
VALERIE		VAN		VICKY	
WILLIAM		WENDY		WILFRED	

If over 21 tropical cyclones occur in a year, the Greek alphabet will be used following the W-named cyclone.

Table 3-3. Eastern Pacific tropical cyclone names

<u>1997</u>		<u>1998</u>		<u>1999</u>	
ANDRES	ahn DRASE	AGATHA		ADRIAN	
BLANCA	BLAHN kah	BLAS		BEATRIZ	BEE a triz
CARLOS		CELIA		CALVIN	
DOLORES		DARBY		DORA	
ENRIQUE	anh REE kay	ESTELLE		EUGENE	
FELICIA	fa LEE sha	FRANK		FERNANDA	fer NAN dah
GUILLERMO	gee YER mo	GEORGETTE		GREG	
HILDA		HOWARD		HILARY	
IGNACIO	eeg NAH cio	ISIS	EYE sis	IRWIN	
JIMENA	he MAY na	JAVIER	ha VEEAIR	JOVA	HO vah
KEVIN		KAY		KENNETH	
LINDA		LESTER		LIDIA	
MARTY		MADELINE		MAX	
NORA		NEWTON		NORMA	
OLAF	OH lah f	ORLENE	or LEAN	OTIS	
PAULINE		PAINE		PILAR	
RICK		ROSLYN		RAMON	rah MONE
SANDRA		SEYMOUR		SELMA	
TERRY		TINA		TODD	
VIVIAN		VIRGIL		VERONICA	
WALDO		WINIFRED		WILEY	
XINA	ZEE nah	XAVIER	ZAY vier	XINA	ZEE nah
YORK		YOLANDA	yo LAHN da	YORK	
ZELDA	ZEL dah	ZEKE		ZELDA	ZEL dah
<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>	
ALETTA	ah LET ah	ADOLPH		ALMA	AL mah
BUD		BARBARA		BORIS	
CARLOTTA		COSME	COS may	CRISTINA	
DANIEL		DALILA		DOUGLAS	
EMILIA	ee MILL ya	ERICK		ELIDA	ELL ee dah
FABIO	FAH bee o	FLOSSIE		FAUSTO	FOW sto
GILMA	GIL mah	GIL		GENEVIEVE	
HECTOR		HENRIETTE	hen ree ETT	HERNAN	her NAHN
ILEANA	ill ay AH nah	ISRAEL		ISELLE	ee SELL
JOHN		JULIETTE		JULIO	HOO lee o
KRISTY		KIKO	KEE ko	KENNA	
LANE		LORENA	low RAY na	LOWELL	
MIRIAM		MANUEL	mahn WELL	MARIE	
NORMAN		NARDA		NORBERT	
OLIVIA		OCTAVE	AHK tave	ODILE	oh DEAL
PAUL		PRISCILLA		POLO	
ROSA		RAYMOND		RACHEL	
SERGIO	SIR gee oh	SONIA	SONE yah	SIMON	
TARA		TICO	TEE koh	TRUDY	
VICENTE	vee CEN tay	VELMA		VANCE	
WILLA		WALLIS		WINNIE	
XAVIER	ZAY vier	XINA	ZEE nah	XAVIER	ZAY vier
YOLANDA	yo LAHN da	YORK		YOLANDA	yo LAHN da
ZEKE		ZELDA	ZEL dah	ZEKE	

If over 24 tropical cyclones occur in a year, the Greek alphabet will be used following ZEKE or ZELDA.

Table 3-4. Central Pacific tropical cyclone names

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2		COLUMN 3		COLUMN 4	
Name	Pronunciation	Name	Pronunciation	Name	Pronunciation	Name	Pronunciation
AKONI	ah-KOH-nee	AKA	AH-kah	ALIKA	ah-LEE-kah	ANA	AH-nah
EMA	EH-mah	EKEKA	eh-KEH-kak	ELE	EH-leh	ELA	EH-lah
HANA	HAH-nah	HALI	HAH-lee	HUKO	HOO-koh	HALOLA	hah-LOH-lah
IO	EE-oo	IOLANA	ee-OH-lah-nah	IOKE	ee-OH-keh	IUNE	ee-OO-neh
KELI	KEH-lee	KEONI	keh-ON-nee	KIKA	KEE-kah	KIMO	KEE-moh
LALA	LAH-lah	LI	LEE	LANA	LAH-nah	LOKE	LOH-keh
MOKE	MOH-keh	MELE	MEH-leh	MAKA	MAH-kah	MALIA	mah-LEE-ah
NELE	NEH-leh	NONA	NOH-nah	NEKI	NEH-kee	NIALA	nee-AH-lah
OKA	OH-kah	OLIWA	oh-LEE-vah	OLEKA	oh-LEH-kah	OKO	OH-koh
PEKE	PEH-keh	PAKA	PAH-kah	PENI	PEH-nee	PALI	PAH-lee
ULEKI	oo-LEH-kee	UPANA	oo-PAH-nah	ULIA	oo-LEE-ah	ULIKA	oo-LEE-kah
WILA	VEE-lah	WENE	WEH-neh	WALI	WAH-lee	WALAKA	wah-LAH-kah

NOTE: Use Column 1 list of names until exhausted before going to Column 2, etc. All letters in the Hawaiian language are pronounced, including double or triple vowels.

Table 3-5. Western Pacific tropical cyclone names

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2		COLUMN 3		COLUMN 4	
	Pronunciation		Pronunciation		Pronunciation		Pronunciation
ANN	AN	ABEL	A-bel	AMBER	AM-ber	ALEX	AL-x
BART	BART	BETH	BETH	BING	BING	BABS	BABS
CAM	KAM	CARLO	KAR-lo	CASS	KASS	CHIP	CHIP
DAN	DAN	DALE	DAY-I	DAVID	DAY-vid	DAWN	DAWN
EVE	EEV	ERNIE	ER-nee	ELLA	EL-lah	ELVIS	EL-vis
FRANKIE	FRANK-ee	FERN	FERN	FRITZ	FRITZ	FAITH	FAITH
GLORIA	GLOR-ee-uh	GREG	GREG	GINGER	JIN-jer	GIL	GIL
HERB	HERB	HANNAH	HAN-ah	HANK	HANK	HILDA	HIL-dah
IAN	EE-an	ISA	EE-sah	IVAN	I-van	IRIS	I-ris
JOY	JOY	JIMMY	JIM-ee	JOAN	JOAN	JACOB	JAY-kob
KIRK	KIRK	KELLY	KEL-ee	KEITH	KEETH	KATE	KATE
LISA	LEE-sah	LEVI	LEE-vi	LINDA	LIN-dah	LEO	LEE-o
MARTY	MAR-tee	MARIE	ma-REE	MORT	MORT	MAGGIE	MAG-ee
NIKI	NI-kee	NESTOR	NES-tor	NICHOLE	nik-KOL	NEIL	NEEL
ORSON	OR-son	OPAL	O-pel	OTTO	OT-tow	OLGA	OL-gah
PIPER	PI-per	PETER	PEE-ter	PENNY	PEN-ee	PAUL	PAUL
RICK	RICK	ROSIE	RO-zee	REX	REX	RACHEL	RAY-chel
SALLY	SAL-lee	SCOTT	SCOTT	STELLA	STEL-lah	SAM	SAM
TOM	TOM	TINA	TEE-nah	TODD	TODD	TANYA	TAHN-yah
VIOLET	VI-uh-let	VICTOR	vik-TOR	VICKI	VIK-ee	VIRGIL	VER-jil
WILLIE	WIL-lee	WINNIE	WIN-ee	WALDO	WAL-doh	WENDY	WEN-dee
YATES	YATES	YULE	YOU-lee	YANNI	YAN-nee	YORK	YORK
ZANE	ZANE	ZITA	ZEE-tah	ZEB	ZEB	ZIA	ZEE-uh

NOTE: Names will be assigned in rotation, alphabetically, starting with ANN for the first tropical cyclone of 1996. When the last name in Column 4 (ZIA) has been used, the sequence will begin again with the first name in Column 1 (ANN).

3.5. Alternate Warning Responsibilities.

3.5.1. Transfer to Alternate. In the event of impending or actual operational failure of a hurricane forecast center, tropical warning responsibilities will be transferred to an alternate facility in accordance with existing directives and retained there until resumption of responsibility can be made. Alternate facilities are as follows:

<u>PRIMARY</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
NHC	National Centers for Environmental Prediction Hydrometeorological Prediction Center (HPC) Camp Springs, MD
CPHC	NHC
CARCAH	53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron (53 WRS)
JTWC	NAVPACMETOCCEN

3.5.2. Notification. The NAVLANTMETOCCEN, Norfolk, and NAVPACMETOCCEN, Pearl Harbor, will be advised by NHC, CARCAH, and CPHC, as appropriate, of impending or actual transfer of responsibility by the most rapid means available. The NAVPACMETOCCEN, Pearl Harbor, will advise CPHC and NHC of impending or actual transfer of JTWC responsibilities. In the event of an operational failure of CARCAH, direct communication is authorized between 53 WRS and the forecast facility. Contact 53 WRS at DSN 597-2409/COM 601-377-2409 or through the Keesler AFB Command Post at DSN 597-4330/COM 601-377-4330 (ask for the 53 WRS).

3.6. Abbreviated Communications Headings. Abbreviated communications headings are assigned to advisories on tropical and subtropical cyclones and other advisories based on depression numbers or storm name and standard communication procedures.

[NOTE: An abbreviated heading consists of three groups with ONE space between each of the groups. The first group contains a data type indicator (e.g., WT for hurricane), a geographical indicator (e.g. NT for Atlantic Basin), and a number. The second group contains a location identifier of the message originator (e.g., KNHC for TPC/NHC). The third group is a date-time group in UTC. An example of a complete header is: WTNT31 KNHC 180400.]

Abbreviated communication headers for the areas of responsibility follow:

3.6.1. Atlantic.

ABNT20 KNHC	Tropical Weather Outlook
ABNT30 KNHC	Tropical Weather Summary (monthly)
WTNT41-45 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Discussion
WTNT31-35 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Public Advisory
WTNT21-25 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory
WTNT71-75 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Strike Probabilities
WTNT61 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Update
WTNT51 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate
WONT41 KNHC	Special Tropical Disturbance Statement

3.6.2. Pacific.

3.6.2.1. Advisories. All advisories on hurricanes, tropical storms, and depressions are under WT abbreviated headings, as follows:

ABPZ30 KNHC	Tropical Weather Outlook
ABPA30 PHNL	Tropical Weather Summary (monthly)
TYP510 PHNL	Southern Hemisphere Tropical Cyclone Summary
WTPZ21-25 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory
WTPA21-25 PHNL	Tropical Cyclone Forecast/Advisory
WTPZ31-35 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Public Advisory
WTPA31-35 PHNL	Tropical Cyclone Public Advisory
WTPQ31-35 PGUM	Tropical Cyclone Public Advisory

3.6.2.2. Numbering. Depressions are numbered internally and storms are named internally, but the number in the abbreviated headings does not relate to either the internal number of the depression or the name of the storm. The first cyclone would have 21 and 31 in the abbreviated headings, the second cyclone would have 22 and 32, the sixth cyclone would have 21 and 31, etc. The abbreviated heading would not change when a depression was upgraded to storm status.

ABPA20 PHNL	Tropical Weather Summary (monthly)
ABPZ20 KNHC	Tropical Weather Outlook
WTPZ41-45 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Discussion
WTPA41-45 PHNL	Tropical Cyclone Discussion
WTPZ51 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate
WTPA51 PHNL	Tropical Cyclone Position Estimate
WTPZ61 KNHC	Tropical Cyclone Update
WTPA61 PHNL	Tropical Cyclone Update
WOPZ41 KNHC	Special Tropical Disturbance Statement
WOPA41 PHNL	Special Tropical Disturbance Statement
FXUS01 KWBC	1 - 2 Day Discussion
FXUS02 KWBC	3 - 5 Day Forecast
FXUS04 KWBC	Precipitation Discussion